# THE WAR.

## he Seventh Regiment In Washington.

Special Messenger on His Way to New York.

firen Davis and Gen. Beauregard in Richmond.

rrangements for an Attack on the National Capital.

ecessity for Northern Troops.

CARCITY OF PROVISIONS IN WASHINGTON

iterviews Between Marylanders and the President.

PORTANT SPERCH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

ENTUCKY WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL

EWS FROM FORT PICKENS

eparture of Troops from New

MPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

he Very Latest from the Mational

many field pieces as can be obtained, as Washington is danger, and no time is to be lost in forwarding rein-

One of the river boats, the George Page, was employed the Virginians last night on secret service, some say

ernor of Tennessee, in reply to a quota of troops from ant State. He emphatically says he will not compty,

Toops from the North were all day expected to arrive ire. Much solicitude is expressed concerning them,

at it is generally believed that they will be successful their journey.

ntration of troops about twelve miles from Washington six from Alexandria, it is certain that the secessionists arnestly at work, but there is no public knowledge f their plans and purposes.

THE NEWS IN TOWN. About half past eight o'clock last evening Mr. Simeon Oraper made his appearance in the vestibule of the Fifth tvenue Hotel, and on being questioned, said he had reeived a despatch from his son, who is a member of the eventh. Loud cries of "Stand up," "Read it out," &c., were instantly heard, in obedience to which Mr. Draper stood upon the counter in front of the office, and said he had ust received a despatch from his son, dated Annapolis, April 23, four P. M., in which he said that the Seventh egiment and the Massachusetts regiment were still at appolis, all in good health and fine spirits, and as well ituated as they possibly could be, only they had no fifth Avenue Hotel to go to. He had also received an other despatch from Philadelphia. A special messenger had arrived there this afternoon from President Lincoln, who telegraphed that the Seventh regiment and the sachusetts regiment were now in Washington ; hat there was great need for reinforcements out that Washington might be considered safe, for the country and the constitution. He had also and that there were two piratical vessels in the Chesapenile Bay for the purpose of piracy, but measures have been taken here to meet it. In conclusion, he said had from what he knew-and he knew perhaps as much as anybody-the measures taken by those having charge and of their relatives and friends who had volv "cored o defend it. Loud cheers greeted Mr. Draper waen he cluded, but the excitement and the crowd did not diminish for some hours afterward.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON AND ANNA-

POLIS.

There were two arrivals in the city yesterday, by which we are put in possession of the latest news in re-gard to the condition of things in Washington and Au-gapolis. That from Washington is as late as fuesday orning, and that from Annapolis as late as the after

The New York Seventh and the Massachusetta Eighth regiments, all under the command of General Butler, of Massachusetts, were in Annapolis on Tacaday, and held possession of the Naval School. They exprofed that day the arrival of reinforcements to the number of six thousand, and the nuderstandlog wes that they would then march to Washingfor their baggage, and this obstacle necessarily prevented any movement. It was supposed, however, that that difficulty would be obviated by embarking the baggage on the school suit Constitution, and sending her to Wash ington by the Potomac. The troops will probably have

to fight their way to Washington, as it was stated and believed that from 12 000 to 15,000 robels were in the Min Washington there was great a'arm felt in come school of the immense difficulties of getting in reinforce

nexts, and the apprehension that the city would se attacked while it was comparatively un-terenced. There were not more than from four to five thousand men under arms for the defence of the capital, and of these there were only a few hundred regulars. There was no confidence felt in the B-felity of the District militia. The arrival of the feventh veg ment was anxiously prayed for but an reinforcements had arrived from any quarter after Priday evening, when the Massachusette regiment arrived from Saltimore. The fear of Carone is super-added to the cargers of war. All who could remove their families to placer of greater safety ware doing so, and were it not for the alread impossibility of getting away, all the womest, chillren and non computent

No means of defence are neglected. The public residing, are all barricaded, as if General Scott looked to the probability of having to dispute the possession of the

sity, point by point.

show on the opposite shore of the Potoman, were held by 4,000 or 5,000 men, under command of Col. Lee, and also that Got. Beauregard had reached that position and was reconnectering. The heights are probably two miles, as the bird files, from the White House and Treasury building, so that cannon of long range might from there destroy the city. Another, statement was that the Vir ginians were concentrated below Alexandria. If so, they would probably cross the Potomas down there and march up to the heights commanding the Navy Yard, which could on Washington was at any moment imminent; and yet many citizens of Maryland and Virginia declare that no Would to heaven that we had fifty thousand men posted in defence of our capital. We might ther laugh to scorn all the efforts of treasun.

Maryland delegations, whose mission was to induce him to countermand orders for the passage of troops through that State. Of course he told them that the capital must be defended, and that the troops for that purpose must necessarily cross Maryland. Governor Hicks, also, the same day, presented a communication, asking for a ces-sation of hostilities and a reference of the national dispute to the British Minister for arbitrament. The Storetary of State cent to this communication the following

reply:—

Department of State, April 22, 1861.

His Excellency Thomas H. Bross, Governor of Maryland—
Size—I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you informed me that
you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President
of the United States to order elsewhere the troops of
Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland; and that you have further suggested that Lori
Lyons be requested to act as mediator octween the contending parties in our country to prevent the efficient of
blood.

The President directs me to asken whether

tending parties in our country to prevent the efficient of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the chief magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets, as deeply as any magistrate or clving of the country can, the demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effect on which you allu ic.

The force now sought to be brought through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of this capital. The President has necessarily confided the choice of the national highway which that force shall take in coming to this city to the Lieutenant General communing the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, as not less distinguished for his humanly than for his loyalty, patriotism and distinguished public service.

The President estructs me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant General hus been chosen by him, upon consultation with prominent magistrates and cultizens of Haryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is further removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would therefore be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been

pectation that it would therefore be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of our country when a general of the American Union, with forces designed for the defence of its capital, was not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Aunapolis, then, as now, the capital of that patriotic State, and then, also, one of the capitals of the Union.

If eighty years could have obliterated all other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever romain there and everywhere. That sentiment is that no domestic contention whatever that may arise among the parties of this republic ought in any case to be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to the arbitrament of an European monarchy.

I have the bonor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Governor Hicks had summoned a special session of the Legislature for Friday, the 26th inst. (to-morrow), and it is confidently expected that an immediate at of secession will be passed. No steamers are allowed to leave Baltimore on any pretence, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal has been taken possession of by the State. The only way to leave the city is by private conveyances be-yond the State limits, and even by these there is great people in the rural districts of Maryland are represented as being very anxious and gla " anticipating absolute ruin. To the cast of the

for the Union under all circ There were sixteen hund Perrysville, opposite Havre of the F freight line between Baltimore and Phi their steam up ready to start with them. Several hun

dred had left by the same route the preceding day. The following are the cames of the men of the Massa chusetts regiment who were wounded in Baltimore last Friday, and who were sent to the Washington inor

mary—
John Fortier, wounded in the head by a stone; George
W. Shoerey, wounded in the breast; James Winn, stabbed
in the hand; D. Gingress, ball through the arm; George
Alexander Alonzo Jav, two fingers shot of; William H.
Lawgon, law broken; Victor Gingeres), shot in the arm;
Henry Dyke, shot through the leg.
The following were slightly wounded: Daniel Brown,
D. S. Mudge, William G. Wittington, John F. Sweet, L. L.
Craig, Hugh Mehun, Sidley Collins, Daniel A. Hain, Stephen Flanders, Wm. G. Butterfield, S. S. Johnson, J. S.
Rowe, C. H. Chandler, James Whittaker, Charles Stinson,
Fdward C. Heath, Joseph W. Permel.
They are reported as getting along well.
It is said that a Judge Robinson, of Virginia, an old per-

It is said that a Judge Robinson, of Virginia, an old personal friend of General Scott's, approached him in Wash' ington the other day with an offer of a commission as mmander in Chief of the Confederate army, and that General Scott interrrupted him with a declaration that if e went any further in making such a proposition to him he (Judge R.) would not be permited to get back to Rich mond: adding, that having sworn to support the consti-tution of the United States, he realized all the honorable obligations of that oath, and should of course observe

We find the following in the National Intelligencer

CENERAL ORDER NO. 3.

The Military Department of Washington is extended so as to include, in addition to the District of Columbia and Maryland, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and will be commanded by Major General Patterson, belonging to the volunteers of the latter State.

The Major General will, as fast as they are mustered into service, post the volunteers of Pennsylvania all along the railroad from Winnington, Delaware, to Washington city, in sufficient numbers and in such proximity as may give a reasonable protection to the lines of parallel wires, to the goad, its rails, bridges, cars and stations.

By Gromand.

E. D. Towkelson, Assistant Adjutant General.

LIEST, M. P. MACRY. of the Washington Observatory

it is currently reported, and believed that Jefferson

Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, has ar rived at Bichmond, Va.

> OUR HARRISBURG DESPATCHES. Hannissuna, Pa , April 24, 1861.

by Puleston, of this State, arrived here this foreneon with despatches from the War Department to Governor Curtin and General Patterson. He left Washington on the regular afternoon train for Baltimore, arriving there without obstruction. Upon alighting at the depot in lialtimore he was accorted by an officer of some sort, who inquired what his name was, where he was from, and whence he was joing. He says he answered attempt being made to search him for despatches. He brought a large number of letters from private indi-

ammunication has been cut off ever since last Friday.

Dr. Puleston says he was very courteously treated a Baltimore; that he went to a hotel, parrook

yesterday, that they never had five thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, and the whole story about the forces

there have probably been false. Place the force there have probably been false. The most painful againsty prevails being dry goods waterday. The whole country roution place the false of t that there were a few over six thousand troops in Wash ington on the real, regulars and all. About twenty five hundred of these compose the militia of the District, whose sympathies are with Virginia and Maryland, al-though they have taken the oath to defend the District under all circumstances, and against whatever foe.

The Pennsylvania troops in Washington are werse than useless, from the fact that they have no arms, and have to be fed. They went to Washington by orders from the War Department, without arms, being informed that they would be supplied on their arrival there. For some rea

The people in Washington, not being able to hear anything by letters, papers or telegraph, have been left to

conjecture why they were not re-inforced. The Seventh regiment, of New York city, with four other regiments, have succeeded in making a landing at Annapolis, and have probably succeeded in reaching the ederal capital. despatch to that effect was received here this morning by Governor Curtin.

Colonel Sherman, with his battery, reached Elkton

Dr. Puleson says when he passed the Appanolis june ion yesterday afternoon he could hear nothing of the Northern troops. He says the Secretary of War informed him, just before he left, that in consequence of insubor-dination on board of the Merrimac it was impossible to get her to sea, as was reported to be the fact yesterday, and that she was consequently burned at Norfolk with

A messenger who arrived here this morning from the Maryland line says that information has been received from Richmond, Virginia, that Jeff Davis is there, at the head of Twenty-seven thousand troops, and would appear before Washington to-day. This is credited here by

some, and not by others.

Lieutenant Jenifer, of the United States Army, who eft Carlisle so suddenly, and was arrested by authority of Governor Curtain, was ordered by him to be released at York last night, at the request of Major Por-Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army; but the military authorities at York refused to release him, on the ground that a treasonable letter was found in his pecket dated Richmond, Va., April 17. It reached him the 19th inst., and he immediately made his preparations, and in twenty-four hours left Carliele, and sent his resignation back by letter. The Richmond letter was written by a Lieutenant to make the most of his information, and join the Southern confederacy, and it seems that he was

from Washington by special Messengers. The troops withdrawn from Cockeysville, Md., are at York. Two regiments have been sent to Chambersburg, to restore necessary, as I learn from several persons who have passed through that part of Maryland that there is not the slightest reason to fear an attack from Marylanders of that section. They are more afraid of being attacked

An intelligent New York merchant has arrived via Chambersburg, having left Washington a: three o'clock yesterday afternoon. He thinks that there are more than ten thousand men in Washington, and provisions are becoming scarce. The government is supplying the flour seized at Georgetown on Scholly to families at aight dellars per parrel. Military on our informed him the tittle over two thousand men are lying near

- known by the govern-ruesday. The Seventh more had sent troops to intercept their march between Appropolis and the Washington junction. General Scott's pickets are gradually extending toward Annapolis junetion. General scott will assist them, if attacked, at all hazards. The Eighth Massachusetts regiment will force their way up the. Potenac if they cannot return to An-

All families who can get away are leaving as soon as possible. The avenue was almost deserted. On Tuesday eixteen strangers dined at twelve P. M. at the National and nine at Brown's Hotel.

Two Pennsylvania regiments have reached Chamber

burg and encamped there.

A part of the ten thousand arms shipped hither from the Springfield Arsenal have arrived here, and at last the troops are ready to march.

MORE INTERVIEWS OF MARYLANDERS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

[From the Baltimore Sun, April 23.]

We learn that a delegation from five of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Baltimore, consisting of six members of each, yesterday proceeded to Washington, for an interview with the President, the purpose being to intercede with him in behalf of a peaceful policy, and to entreat him not to pass troops through Baltimore or Maryland. Rev. Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist church, accompanied the party, by invitation, as chairman, and the conversation was conducted mainly between him and Mr. Lincoln, and was not heard entire by all the members of the delegation.

Our informant, however, vouches for what we now write. He states that upon the introduction they were received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln—a sert of rude familiarity of manner—and the conversation opened by Dr. Fuller seeking to impress upon Mr. Lincola the vast responsibility of the position he occupied, and that upon him depended the issues of peace or war—on one hand a terrible, fratricidal conflict, and on the other peace.

"But," said Mr. Lincoln, "what am I to do?"

"Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independence of the Southern States. I say nothing of secession, recognize the fact that they have for med a government of their own, that they will instantly take the place of anxiety and suspense, and war may be averted.

"And what is to become of the revenue? I shall have no government—or recources."

Tr. Fuller expressed the opinion that the Northern

And what is to become of the revenue? I shall have no government—no retources."

In Fuller expressed the opinion that the Northern States would constitute an imposing government, and furnish revenue, but our informant could not follow the exact turn of remark.

exact turn of remark.

The conversation turning upon the passage of troops through Maryland, Dr. Fuller expressed very earnestly the hope that no more would be ordered over the soil of this State! He remarked that Maryland had shell her blood freely in the War of Independence, she was the first to move for the adoption of the constitution, and had only yielded her clinging attachment to the Union when the blood of her citizens had been shed by strangers on their way to a consist with her sisters of the South.

South.

Mr. Linsoln insisted that he wanted the troops only for the defense of the capital, not for the invasion of the Southern states. "And," he said, "I must have the troops, and mathematically, the necessity exists that they should come through waryland. They can't crawl under the carth, and they can't fig over it, and mathematically they must come across it. Why, sir, those Carolinians are now crossing Virginia to come here and hang me, and what can I do?"

In some altission to the importance of a peace policy,

munication has been cut off ever since last Friday.

Pr. Puleston saxs he was very courteously treated a train to that he went to a hotel, partook a lunch, and then chartered a train to onvey him to vork, Pa., an round to this place, which ext him sixty deliars. He was stopped once in passing brough Maryland but upon reaching the Pennsylvania and he was immediately stopped, and was continually nade to give an account of himself until his arrivel at fork, where he took a special train to this city.

It is believed that the courteous treatment which pr. P. received in Baltimore has something to with the arrangement agreed to between the President and Mayor Brown, that Baltimore should be open to travellers if the troops would not attempt to go through, the President agreeing not to order troops through the city if they were not molested in passing resund it.

The Pennsylvania troops were witherawn from the vicinity of Baltimore by the special order of the President, and General Scott. But for such order they would have been promptly relatively and provisions, and by this time should have been in Washington, by way of the relay house.

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to state finds as they somally extend, and to say that the mitimpt obend any more troops through Mary and would only lead to a battle, and a very singularity buttle. Mr. Lanceln answered. "My deet, sir, what aim I tode? I had better go out and hang myself on the instances come to, than give up the power of the federal government in this way. I don't want to go through your town, or near it, if fean help it, but we must have the troops here to relieve ourselves, or we shall die like rate in a trap." He further expressed some superise at the action at Jie. Harris, and was disposed to tax him with the abunded ment of his Union principles. Mr. Harris answered the Frost-à at that he was still a Chron man, but he had some to to state facts, and to represent to the President the scatiments of of the people, and it was one of universal opposition to the passage of any Northern troops across the soil of Maryland. Mr. Soward, interposing, drow Mr. Harris anide to a window, and pointing to the broke of Arlington, asked Mr. H. if he knew that on the top of that lift the Virginians might plant a battery, and that they would not know at what moment a shelf night ourse in that very room. General Scott, who was present, also expressed the opinion that it might be absolutely necessary for the troops to cut their way through him; hand for the relief of the federal capital.

#### IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AT ANNAPOLIS RAPID CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT THAT POINT.

One of the detectives accompanyis the Seventh regiment, who left Annapolis on Thesday afternoon, reports that the Massachusetts troops under Gen. Butler, Eighth regiment, and the New York Seventh regiment, were still in Annapolis, occupying the grounds of the Naval Academy. Gen. Butler had taken possession of the telegraph, and also of the railway station. He had also seized seven steamers, which are now plying but ween Annapolis and Havre de Grace, the voyage occupying five

on last night from Havre de Grace. About four thousand men, chiefly Pennsylvaniaus, were at Havre de Grace, embarking as rapidly as possibly for Amapolis, where it was supposed they would all arrive by noon on Wednesday.

The track had been torn up between Annapolis and Washington railway junction. The first break was re-

General Butler proposed to repair the read, and procced by rail if possible. Failing in that, to march direct

It was understood in Annapolis that every available defensible point between Annapolis and Washington was fortified, and occupied by rebels from Bakimere and else.

The detective from whom this information is obtained brought on the mails of the Seventh regiment. The that left New York on Sunday, viz: the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first. As soon as these arrive it is expected that the road is fined with secessionists in ambush, ready to fire on the troops as they advance. The detective met a quantity of provisions on the road for the troops, therefore they are in no danger from starvation.

rived here this evening, having in charge four sick comrades. He left Annapolis Tuesday afternoon at three clock, and thinks that it is impossible for them to reach

Washington way.

The Massachusetts regiment reached Annapolis on Sandey, an found the United States ship Constitution occupied by the secondinists, they being engaged in converting her into a battery. The secondinists were driven out of the ship and she was to red out into the stream by the Maryland, but after doing so grounded.

Some guns were hoisted out of the Constitution and

was fast when the Seventh regiment arrived, and re-mained so when our informant left. Both regiments—the Massachusetts and New York Seventh—had softered much for the want of provisions

CHUSETES RECENT. Restor, April 21, 1801.

The Beston Jaurnel has the sed wing sespatch:

Askarans, Md., April 23, 1861.

There are 1,500 troops here, including the Massachusetts Eighth and the New York Seventh regiments. More are coming. We are all well. There is no force here to oppose us and everything is lively. The troops are in fine spirits. We have the frights Constitution moored safely at the mouth of the harbor with a comprient force on board.

Degree, April 24, 1861. Boaros, April 24, 1801.

stract of the operations of the Massachusetts temps under the command of Brigadier General Butler:—

On Saturday, the 20th inst., Captains Devereaux Briggs were detailed, with their companies, to proceed from Philadelphia to the crossing of the Sasquehanna, at Havre de Grace, and occupy the ferry, which was don without opposition, the remainder of the transhaving been advanced during the day. o'clock P. M. the whole body embarked with General Butler upon a steamer there, directly for Annapolis, and arrived of the capital of Maryland at a late hour of the night, to anticipate the treasonable inten-tions of an organization in the vicinity, which had formed a plot to seize the United States frigate Constitution, which lay moored at the wharf of the Naval Aca-

Captain Devereux, with his company, was ordered to take possession of her, which was promptly done, and she was towed several miles out from the town.

On Sunday morning, the 21st, the steamer grounded, and the troops were unable to effect a landing until the morning of Monday. They were joined during the interval by the Seventh (New York) Regiment. Some evil disposed people upon the shore made preparations at this ime for erecting a battery to command the steamer, but

were prevented from completing their work.

on Monday, the 22d, the troops disembarked, took complete and peaceful possession of the town, pushed forward parties in advance along the line of the railroad ending towards Washington, and seized and replaced the ails which had been torn from the tracks. They con tirued at the same labor yesterday (Tuesday, the 23d), add last evening were engerly awaiting the ar rival of the Fifth (Massachusetts) regiment with its accompanying artillery battery and rifle battallons, upon upon the arrival of which, together with the New York regiments, which departed from Annapolis on Sunday and Monday, they would be fully able to open and main a in communication between Annapol's an I Washington The latest intelligence which has been received from

them is that they were on their march across the country to Washington, and the commander in chief does not doubt that before this time they have reached the national capital. In the meanwhile Havre de Grace has been occupied by a Pennsylvanian regiment, and large bodies of troops are being concentrated there from Harrisburg. Steamers for their transportation have been sent around the Capes up the Chesapeake Bay from Philadelphia, and will doubtless commence to day to convey them to Annapolis. The troops are in excellent health and spirits, and only one man in the whole Eighth regiment is reported as being sick. General Ruble telegraphs that the troops of Massachusetts have

done good service and are worthy of all praise.

Major Aimes, of the stall of Major General Andrews, who is stationed at Philadelphia in charge of arrangements for the transportation of subsistence for our troops, has been sent forward to Annapolis, and communicated personally with Gen. Butler there, and has now returned to Philadelphia to make provision for their wel-

was short of fire arms, the Governor officially states that he is at any moment prepared to arm six thousadd troops with the best rifles and sabre bayonets whenever they shall be called into the field for active service. The frigate Ningara has been ordered to repair to New

York. No sickness occurred on her long passage, and her officers and men return in good health. LETTERS FROM THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ON BOARD STRAMER BOSTON, CHOSAPEARE BAY, April 22, 1861. After leaving Jersey City we proceeded on our way through New Jersey, amid the ficing of guns, the cheer-ing of the people and the waving of handkerchiefs. Nothing of interest occurred until we reached Philadelphia, at about half-past two o'clock A. M., where a halt was made to make arrangements for our transportation for-ward. We were told by the railroad company that they would not take us on through Baltimore, as the Baltimo-reans were reported to have torn up the rails and degree;

ed the bridge. We were kept under arms until four o'clock to proceed through Chesapeake Bay and up the Potomac to Washington. Had it been left to the regi-ment to decide, we would have forced a pueeage through Bultimore at all hazards. As it was, some of the disappointment was were off Washington, and that we would probably land there o Monday morning; but it is now, twelve o'clock on Mon-

troops, on board of a steamer from Havre de Grace, and will probably accompany us wherever we go. It is almost impossible to write, as we have over one thousand men on board, and conveniences are out of the question.

Annarous, Maryland, April 23, 1881-2 P. M. My DEAR PATHER -We landed here has evening, and encamped at the government Naval School. We intended to march at once, but learned from the officers of the to march at once, but learned from the officers of the Naval Depot that it would be impossible to obtain any transports for the sick and wounded, or any stores or supplies. So we have waited until now for supplies and reinforcements. We expect difficulty in getting through to Washington, as Maryland is greatly excited and in arms. The railroad track is torn up, and we shall be obliged to march the whole way.

I have only time to write you a line. I will write again when I get to Washington, which will be in two or three days.

Harmor of Annarous, April 4, 1861. }

Phan Father—We are about to land, and shall form a comp at Annapolis, for the purpose of miking this a depot for the arrival of troops. As soon as more troops arrive we shall proceed to Washington.

The Massachusetts troops are also here, but their steamer is aground. They are said to have been run aground by a recessionist pilot, and it is said that the captain of the boa. Is in irons, and that the pilot has been shot. The secessionists made an attempt to saize the Constitution school ship' now lying here, but the midelignmen tore up the rathroad tracks and prevented their reaching this place.

The war seems to have begun, and I have got into the sport, but I am determined to stand by the Stars and Stripes to the bitter end. I shall do my daty at every hazard. We will show these traitors before we are through with them that we are as brave as they and as I bellieve that God and the right are on our side, we must succeed.

must succeed.

TROOP SHIP BOSTON, ANNAPOLIS, Md.

DEAR FAIRITH—All well and in good sparis. We intend
to land here and murch to Washington; distance thirtyfive miles. Will take one and a half day's to murch it.

Will telegraph when I get there if I can. George and
Hobart Haws wish you to inform their folks that they
are all well. Your affectionate son.

WM. E. CALLENDER.

WM. E. CALLENDER.

NAME ACADOMY,

ANNAOLS, Md., April 23, 1861.

DEAR FAIRER—We arrived here last night. We have taken entire possession of this town. If we had not, the rebeis would, so we are very comfortable now. The rebeis have all the rails up from here to Washington. We first thought we would have to march it, and may have to yet; but I believe the United States troops are at work laying down the track again. I will write you again soon. But if you do not hear from me do not be alarmed, as there are a great many stories in the New York papers. The Tribune stated that we lost fifty men at Baltimore; it is all nonsense; all well and in good spiris. Your affectionate son,

WM. E. CALLENDER.

BEARER OF DESPATCHES FROM SEVENTH REGIMENT.

NORTHEAST, April 24, 1861. Officer Mortimer Thompson, of the New York Seventh regiment, passed here to-night on his way to New York, bearing dispatches of the greatest importance. crossed Chesapeake Bay last night in an open boat.

NECRO INSURRECTION.

PRILADELPINA, April 24, 1861. I gentleman has arrived in this city who left Annapo is yesterday. He heard a report there that a negro insurrection had occurred in Anne Arundel county. Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, offered the services of the Eighth (Massachusetts) regiment to subdue the insur

Mejor Ames, of Massachusetts had left Gon Butler was taking measures to have the rails faid on the Annapolis road. They had been oure ity taken up by the railroad company. No difficulty was apprehended in again opening the road to Washington.

FORT MCHENRY REINFORCED.

Haves on Gases, April 24, 1831.

A gentleman passed here from Baltimore this morning, on whom the utmost reliance can be placed, who states that Fort McHenry was certainly reinforced with 600 men; also, that the Baltimoreans had planted cannon to wardsher. The commander ordered its removal, which was complied with. Subsequently another cannon was pointed stated that an agreement had been entered into between the authorities of Baltimore and the government for re-imidling of bridges at the expense of Baltimore, and the road would be in running order in ten days. No news from Fort Pickens at Annapolis yesterday.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

[From the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian, April 23.]

Mr. James Watson, of the firm of W. G. & J. Watson, of this city, being in the neighborhood of Havre de Grace, erecting a turbine wheel, says that on Saturday morning the Baitimore troops were within seventeen miles of Havre de Grace, but on learning that there were 2,000 troops at Havre de Grace ready to meet them, they forthwith field back to their don, and burned the bridges after them. They say the bridges were burned by authority of the Governor. them. They say the bringes of the Governor.

A few of Colonel Small's unarmed men—about thirty— A few of Colonel Small's unarmed men—about thirty— A few of Colonel Small's unarmed men—about thirty— (water)

of the Governor.

A few of Colonel Small's unarmed men—about thirty—arrived at Harre de Grace on Sunday morning, and were taken care of by the special train, on which Mr. Watson came with the special bearer of despatches. A few of the unarmed volunteers were picked up along the road. On leaving the train at Philadelphia, they said as a soon as they got their shooting iroos they would walk back and have a dig at the Flug Uglics of Bailtimore.

On Mr. Watson's arrival at Wilmington, Delaware, he found the people in a great state of excitement, everybody reading the papers who could get them. One man offered one dollar for a copy of the Baltimore Sim. The Wilmington people cheered lustily for the Union, and a fine body of men determined to proceed towards Baltimore to open communication.

The Massachusests volunteers, under General Bailer, took the steamboat at Perryville, on the opposite and of the river from Havre de Grace. General Bailer here addressed his men in a stirring manner, as also did the Captains of each company:

One member of the Massachusetts regiment jumped from the cars near Perryville, and deserted through the woods. Two shots were immediately fred at him, but we fear without effect.

At Gioucester an elequent Unionist, from Richmond, Virginia, was recruiting for the government and had large numbers flocking to the standard of our fathers.

Factories and public works along the road were entirely deserted, and the country in a blaze of enthusiasm. The bearer of despatches said that he had left word at Fort McHenry to shell Baltimore in case more resistance was made to the passage of troops.

### AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

THREATENED ATTACK ON FORT MONROE. Bouros, April 24, 1861. The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived this morning.

Captain Howes reports that he arrived at Fortress Mon oe at eleven o'cleck Saturday forenoon. There were eight hundred regulars at the fort. The State of Maine, with the Fourth regiment, arrived soon after. The troops were transferred to the United States sloopof war Pawnee, and despatched to Norfolk to all in the demolition of the Navy Yard. Commodore Paulding had just returned from Washington, and expressed himself to Captain Howe in a determined manner relative to obeying his instructions. The Pawage seft Fort Morroe Saturday night. The troops were in good spirits, all well, and eager to be at their post of duty.

It was reported that about 5,000 Virginia troops were in and about Norfolk, and more were arriv Captain Howes reports that the Virginians talk of storming Fortress Monroe, as that is the only pos-sible way of taking it. That, however, will be no easy matter, as the fort, though large, is surrounded by a canal thirty six feet wide, with eight feet of water at low tide. The land approach is a narrow neck about one hundred feet wide. The government had given notifi-cation to the residents in the vicinity of impending

cation to the residents in the vicinity of impending dangers, and they were hastening away. The Virginians think the fort can be taken, but calculate upon a great less of life.

The J. R. Spaulding, after leaving her troops, proceeded to Hallimore to take a return cargo, but did not come to her wharf. The captain was informed that two hundred men had been under arms all night to selze the atenuer. There had been no reinforcement of Fort McHenry up to the time of his leaving on Sunday. There were about one hundred regulars in Fort McHenry.

The Virginians were creeting batteries at Stowell's Point, opposite Fort Menroe, and overlooking Hampton Roads.

Point, opposite Fort Menroe, and overlooking Hampton Roads.

Captain Howes reports the lighthouse at Cape Henry not lighted at four A. M. on the morning of the 22d.

The government has purchased the steamers South Carolina and Massachusatis, now lying at this port, of the late Beaten and Charlesten line.

ADDITIONAL FROM NORFOLK.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. OSBOERE, OF THE SCHOONER. Capt. Osberne, of the schooler Leroy, Tom S reals to

the 20th inst., with a cargo of corn reports that no experionced great difficulty in getting his vessel out of the herbor. A permit of clearance was first refused, but Capt. Osborne assured the authorities that he should apply to the Commander of the Camberiand for assistance, ply to the Commander of the Camberian for assistance, and if unsuccessful, he would sink the schooler seementh in have her fall a prize to the school on its. After considerable regotiation between the captain, the owners of the corn and the autorities, a permit was finally granted. The captain of the only tow both in the port, upon being applied to to tow the Lordy out of the harbor, informed Captain Osborn that it would be a pleasure to him to sink the d—d schooler, but that he would not tow her to rea. After considerable liftically Captain Osborn swoceded in getting out of the harbor, and in the evening, while at suchor in the roads, witnessed the burning of the navy ward. The Lordy brings to New York a crippled sailor whom the authorities of Morfolk had refused to assist.

GOVERNOR LETCHER ORDERS THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT WHEELING SEILED.

From the Wheeling intelligencer, April 20.1

Information entitled to credit was lodged at the Peac office last night to the effect that an order had been issued by Governor Letcher to one or more of the State military companies here to take and accupy the Custom House. The information was promptly acted upon and put in possession of the Mayor and other trustworthy parties, and despite all recautions to make secret movements, was soon spread like wildire through the city. In less than an hour housers of people congregated about the Custom House to tender their services for its defence, and the utmost exchement prevailed. When it became known, however, that the city authorities would take the matter in hand, and use all necessary precautions for the defence of the property, the sensation cooled down and the people quietly dispersed.

DIVISION OF VIRGINIA.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, April 22.]

We are informed that there is a strong movement on foot among many of the counties west of the Alleghany, arging a general convention in this city early in May, to look to such action as shall be necessary in case of the movements of Eastern Virginia, and other parts of the State against the government. The object is a new organization either as a State or as part of some other State under the foderal flag. We have been requested by several of our friends in the back counties to give the notice a prominent place in our columns so that the Union men may premptly take such action in the premises as may be necessary. It is needless to say that we heartly endorse and encourage the movement.

#### IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Arms and Money Wanted by Defenders of the Union-Suggestion for an Armed Neutrality, &c., &c.

The following despatch from General Letile Cambs, of Kentucky, was received in this city yesterday:-

To A. I. SAUNDERS- FRANKLORI, Hy., April 23, 1861. Mr. Crittenden is absent. Can we get arms and money for self defence in the Union? When and how?

LIELIE COMBS. The following is the reply:-NEW YORK, April 24, 1961. To General Lesure Comes, Frankfort, Ky.— General Wool sent your despatch to the Prezident by

express. No telegraphic communication. A. L. SAUNDERS. Mr. Saunders also sent the following communication to

New Yorn, April 24, 1861. To His Excellency, Abraham Library, President of the United States, Washington City, D. C.

If the State of Kentucky assumes the position of a strict 'armed neutrality," remaining in the Union, not permitting troops from the Confederate States to pass over ber soil, will it be necessary for the federal government to march its troops through that State when required to send them South to suppress the revolution in the cotton States? A. S. SAUNDERS, of Paducah, Ky.

Of course no response to the above can be received for several days, out off as all regular communications is between New York and Washington.

SENATOR GOUGLAS ON THE WAR.

SENATOR GOUGLAS ON THE WAR.

Sastains the Government and Vindicates

[From the Wheeling (Va.) Insoligencer, April 21.]

Senator Douglas arrived at Bellar year-ray morning, just from Washington, and the train on which fis came out haven my missed a connection, he was compelled to lay over there all day. No sconer was it known that the distinguished Senator was there than the town became all ative with excitement, and nothing would astisy the entansisation crowd but a speech from the town became all ative with excitement, and nothing would astisy the entansisation of the languished from the from the first and hundreds from the surrounding country gathered in front of the la Belle House, where Mr. Douglas was troping. We never saw a crowd of the same number of people so full of entinusiasm. They cheered the Chiore and Mayer Anderson, the Stars and stripes, and everything and overybody eige that happened to suggest steel. When he hour arrived for the appearance of Mr. Douglas said—of spinators was the signifor a tremendous output. When he hour arrived for the appearance of Mr. Douglas said—of spinators—this gratifying to me and my sense of patriotism to find the people on both sides of this operation of the sag of our country. (Great applause.) I trust the time never is coming when that flag will not wave as the embedding of the sag of our country. (Great applause.) I trust the time never is coming when that flag will not wave as the embedding of the same of the sag of our country. (Great applause.) I trust the time never is coming when that flag will not wave as the embedding of the conditions of our fathers, and extablish and erect tax gatherers and canom houses upon our commerce in its passage to the gulf or the occan. If we recognize the right in one case, we give our assent to it in all cancer, and if the leve states upon the Gulf on Mr. to a parado themselves from us, and erect a barrier across the mouth of that great river, of which the Other is a tributory, how long will be before New York may come to the c